BUHINESS MOTICES.

GENIN'S Spring Style of Hats were introduced on Saturday, the 1th inst. Gentlemen in w ... of a Hat, superior is style and quantity, are invited to call. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS. -BIRD, corner Place AND CONTINUES OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE STATE OF THE STAT

HATS VERSUS CAPS - There may be HATS VERSUS CAPS—There may be comething bedring on pigasantry in the notion of being copped with a hot, and it might, in any other piace, he coanidered paradoxical; still under the above capton, we are about to show how the climar in head gear on he (a)attained, and that is by going to No. 123 Editors at, where know, the hatologist, reades, and where the circulation and carbound of his and cape and a so where a really decorated head on he obveloped, and also where a really decorated head on he obtained. Knox hate are no doubt the unfail ulterior of elegance and fashion. Attention is particularly requisted to his appendid Sering Style of Hats.

STILL THEY COME—MORE PROOFS OF THE BUPERIORITY OF HERRING'S SAFER.—I km simustin the daily receipt of letters similar to the following, from various parts of the country, a few only of waich do I deem various parts of the country, a few only of waich do I deem various parts of the country, a few only of waich do I deem various parts of the country, a few only of waich do I deem various parts of the country to publish; but as this comes from a neighboring city where fee have seldom been destructive, I have thought proper to make the following public for the benefit chought proper to make the following public for the benefit countried. S. C. HERRING, Nos. 133, 137 and 139 Water st.

SILAR C. HERRING—Sir: It gives us great pleasure to

SILAR C. HERRING—Sir.: It gives us great pleasure to Silar C. HERRING—Sir.: It gives us great pleasure to certify to the superiorize of your shammader Safe, containing one books, papers, meney, and watch movements, which has just been received from the runs of the first inst. in which it was exposed to an intense heat for twelve hours. Every line of the books and papers are perfectly legible, and the watch movements contained in the in case perfect and uninjured. PROUD & BOWMAN, Gold Watcherse Manufacturers, corner of York and Green six. Jersel and Manufacturers, corner of York and Green six. Jersel and Manufacturers.

SONORA GOLD MINING COMPANY-Office

Sonora Gold Mining Company — Office No. 2 Walts. New York, reem No. 4 second floor. Capital Stock, \$269,600—thurse \$100 each. The books of subscription for stock in this Company are now open at their office, where parties desirons of becoming sockholders may obtain cerificates of stock and pamphiets, with laws, by-laws, besides all accessary information relative to the objects and prospects of the Company.

Having (nearly completed) a stoom entire of sighty horse power, with stamp works of the lurgest class, and possessing a mine which has preved to be one of the most valuable in the State of Childersia, located in the immediate vicinity of the City of Sonora, on Wood's Creek, it is the purpose of the Trustees to prospect the work with vigor and without delay, with a view to profit from the business of muling. The enterprise commends itself to the particular attention and confidence of capitalists. It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a calculation as to probable profits, it having been satisfactorily demonstrated that Vein Mining is to be the great business of Children's, and that companies already in operation with good machinery, have been similently successful.

The Trustees have determined that the employees of the Company in all responsible positions shall be shareholders, elected with special regard to finess, and required to give bonds with succeives, and is such acma as may be deemed sufficient to quard the interests of the Company; and forther, that none but well tried and approved machinery for crushing and smallgamating relative and approved machinery for crushing and amalgamating relative to company; a half for crushing and amalgamating relative to company, shall be castefully avoided and provided agamat.

Persons residing out of the city may obtain stock, pamphleta, or any information, by addressing the Treasurer, postpaid, by mail.

The St. Hastings, Treasurer.

Housekeepers and all others, in want Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M.
ILLARD's old established Warercoms, No. 156 Chathamcorner of Musberry st., where may be found the largest fortness of articles in his line, ever offered to the public, saisting of Feathers, Beds, Mattresses, &c. Patent Strew detecds and Cots, wholesale and retail. 137 ImTuTh&S\*

SHIRTS THAT NOT MERELY SATISFY BUT DELIGHT THE MOST FASTIDIOUS.—Shirts, in which the most keen-syed conneisseur is dress cannot detect a blem-ish—Shirts which fit as if the wearers had been made for them, instead of they for the wearers—are made to order at Grimen's, No. 1 Aster House.

PROPLE'S LECTURES. - The Eighth Lecture of the Course will be given by Dr. E. K. KANE, of the U.S. Navy, at the Tabernacle, on Turnbay Kvanino, 74th bast. Subject—The Arctic Region considered in connection with the Search for Sir John Frankin. To be illustrated with diagrams. Tekets 121 cents, to be had at No. 131 Nassau st., and at the door. Two tickets will admit a gentlemma and two ladies. Doors open at 64 o'clock—Lecture will commence at 75.

FowLER & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 142 Washington-st., Boston.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—Prof. D. LAGROIX will form a new class for beginners this (Tuesday) evening, at 7 o'clock, at his rooms No 289 Broadway. Terms \$4 per month. With Mora L. every lesson is a methodical conversation. Scholars somewhat advanced will find classes suited to their various degrees of knowledge.

MRS. JERVIS'S COLD CANDY.—The great

The important part of business, next to being prepared to serve contoners, is to make the fact known, and the press is the power to do it. A judicious selection of places and papers in which to advertuse, can be made at V. S. Palmers's Agency, Tribune Buildings. He is the Agent for the heat papers of all the cities and towns of the country, far and near, for which he is daily receiv-ing advertisements and subscriptions.

CARPET DEPARTMENT .- Just received, a lot of 4-4 and 6-4 White Canton Matting. For sale by Tweedy, Moulton & Plimpton, 21f st. No. 47 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETING .- PETERson & Hunderey, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-et, in order to make room for their spring purchases and importations, will sell the balance of their winter stock, together with their large purchase at the late large auction sale, consisting of rich Velvet Tapestry, H. useels 3-ply and superfine Carpeting, at 15 per cent less than former prices. Housekeepers and others should avail themselves of this oppertunity for obtaining great bargains.

216 64.

OPERA GLASSES-THE LARGEST ASSORT-MERT IN THE UNITED STATES — Mr. TUTTLE, with the view of doing an extensive business in this article, has made such arrangements with one of the of the best maunificaturers in Pais, that he is caabled to offer a very superior article, both in point of finish and quality of the glasses, while in so large an assertiment no one can fail to suit their sight. Gronge W. Tuttle, Importer of English, French and German Goods, Novellues and Toys, No. 513 Broadway. 215 Bluth&S

Who killed the nasty cockroaches? Lyon. Who killed the olderiferens bedbuge! Lyon. Who killed the olderiferens bedbuge! Lyon. Who killed the hopping, biting fleas! Lyon. Who is Lyon! The Napoleon Insect Warrior, who it is estimated has left more defunct (reaches, rats, bugs, &c.) than any other man that we read of en the pages of bistory. No. 4th Broadway.

Dr. S. A. WEAVER'S Well-known Casker and Salt Rheum Syrup, Casker Care and Cerate, are sold in this City by M. Ward & Co., No. 33 Manden-Lane; Clout, McKessen & Robbins, No. 127 Maiden-Lane; Pepfold, Clay & Co., No. 4 Fletcher-st; J. Mino-Lane; Pepfold, Clay & Co., The Company of Co., No. 124 Fulton st.; E. M. Guion, No. 127 Bawery; Eeuhen Moss, corner of Grand and Cannon-sts; C. A. Rossmiller, No. 172 8th av.; Cromble, carner of Bowery and Houston-sts; H. R. Hall, No. 311 Bleecker-st.; E. H. Payton, No. 656 Greenwich-st.; Dr. J. M. Smith, No. 35 Wost Broadway.

THE HERALD AND THE AZTEC CHILDREN. copy of sundry affidavits, in reply to that lately published in our columns by Mr. Morris, manager of the exhibition of the Aztec Children; and requests us to do in the case what our sense of justice shall dictate. We have carefully examined these affidavits, and do not find that they touch upon the main point sworn to by Mr. Morris. That point was that Mr. Hadson, an attaché of The Herald, stated to him (Morris) that if he would have his printing done at the job office of The Herald, he should have no reason to complain of the editorial notices of that paper. To this allegation Mr. Hudson, in his affidavit, makes no allusion, though it was just the peint most needing denial or explanation. Therefore his affidavit does not meet the question at all, but rather looks like an attempt to evade it. So much our sense of justice prompts us to say

ARRIVAL OF THE PHILADELPHIA.-The steamship Philadelphia, John McGowan, Commander, arrived last evening from New-Orleans and Havana, having left the former place on the 10th and the latter on the 17th inst. Nothing of importance had occurred at Havana

since the sailing of the steamship Georgia. The steamship Empire City arrived at Havana on

the 17th inst. from New-York, having experienced rough weather on her passage out. Christopher Ament, of Nashville, Tenn , aged 20 years, died on board the Philadelphia, of Chagres

fever, while lying in the port of Havana. Feb. 23, 74 A. M., 10 miles South of Barnegatpassed the United States Revenue Cutter Taney,

Mr. E. H. Mitchell, the gentlemanly Purser of the Philadelphia, will accept our thanks for the prompt delivery of favors.

The Coshocton Republican (Ohio) has been transferred from J. Medill to H. A. Guildlate of this City, who will henceforth conduct it. It will be Whig, Progressive and in favor of the

## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 24, 1852.

The next number of The Tribune for European Circulation will be issued TO-MORROW MORNING, at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the Latest News up to the time of going to press .-The Canada sails from this port To-Morrow at 12 o'clock.

## For California.

We shall issue THIS MORNING The Tribune for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands. It will contain a summary of all the Latest Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer; Money and Market Reports, Marriages, Deaths, &c.

Persons wishing copies of this paper will please leave their orders early This Morning. Price, single numbers, sixpence.

LEGISLATIVE .- In the U. S. Senate, vesterday, petitions, resolutions and reports were presented, offered and made, but nothing definitely done beside the passing of a few private bills. The House was not in session.

In our State Schate some unimportant business was transacted, but the Assembly ad journed for want of a quorum.

GENERAL .- We give a full report of Mr. Webster's speech at Niblo's last night Later news from Texas informs us of the pas, sage of the Debt bill by the constitutional majority, over the Governor's veto. An exciting Anti-Rent dispatch comes to us from Albany. Further details of Foreign News by the Cambria's mails, which arrived here after midnight this morning.

The Presidency-Baltimore Prospects.

The Baltimore Convention is still several months ahead, yet some approximations to its result may even now be made with tolerable certainty. In the first place, several candidates who have at various times been started for the Presidential purse may be considered already wind-broken and distanced. Gen. Joseph Lane, of Indiana, late Governor of Oregon Territory, and commended by his backers as 'the Marion of the Mexican War,' who was imposingly presented by a Legislative Meeting at Indianapolis, would seem to have entirely subsided. Gen. Wool, of our own State, who was likewise 'talked of' in certain Political circles a year or two ago, appears to come up no-where in the election of Delegates. Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON had at one time 'a look,' but that also has vanished, and he resumes or retains the position of a follower of Gen. Cass. Gen. FRANK PIERCE, of New-Hampshire, who was vaguely recommended to the Baltimore Convention for something or other, has wisely declined to be presented for office that equivocal fashion. And Gen. H. S. FOOTE, of Mississippi, we take the responsibility of saying, will decline the Presidency, in obedience to the behests of his invincible modesty and spirit of self-sacrifice, should any one be fool enough to propose him for that office. Of Gen. HENRY DODGE and Hon. ISAAC P. WALKER, Senators from Wisconsin, we have heard nothing as Presidential candidates for some time past.

Within the last two years, the field of selection has been narrowed by the death of two suggested candidates-Judge Levi WOODBURY of New-Hampshire, and ex-Gov. JAMES McDowell of Virginia. The he be nominated at last, he will owe it to former, had he lived, would have been a this course. Still, the chances against an nated, before the People. Of Gov. Mcgarded him as very likely to be nominated, and to restore the line of succession to the 'Old Dominion'-when the prospect was blighted by his sudden, unlooked for death.

The remaining candidates for the Baltimore nomination are now LEWIS CASS, Mich., WM. L. MARCY, N. Y.,
JAMES BUCHANAN, Pa., WM. O. BUTLER, Ky., STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, III., SAM. HOUSTON, Texas,

WILLIAM ALLEN, Ohio. Of these, we consider Col. ALLEN already finished by the failure of the Ohio State Convention to nominate him on the 8th of January last. Had he been presented by that Convention as Ohio's candidate, he might have had a chance; now he has none. He has served a term in either branch of Congress, and displayed therein considerable energy of character

and very respectable talents. For a similar reason, we consider Gov. Mancy's chance a slim one. He was taken up by the Barnburner faction of our State primarily with a view of making head against Gen. Cass in the choice of delegates, and in this aim they were measurably successful. They have chosen about half the Delegates from this State as Marcy men, but that won't suffice. Could they have carried the whole State for him, they would have gone into the Convention with a bold front. Now they cannot; while Dickinson in person leads the Hunker host, with Charles O'Conor and Aaron Ward for Lieutenants. Dickinson is quite likely to be President of the Convention; and the naked fact that Gov. Marcy is put up by the Barnburners, and has all their forces at his back, will render him distasteful to the South. He can hardly be nominated, though the ablest and in some respects the fittest of all the candidates.

Mr. Buchanan's prospect is not quite s) forlorn, yet it also is a poor one. He has hard work to carry his own State; and, though he will carry it, he must go into the Convention weakened by the general knowledge that he has barely and with difficulty secured a Delegation. Probably the Slave States will add enough to his strength to make a respectable show; but with New-York, New-England and the Great West almost solid against him, he cannot come in. Should he by any means obtain a nomination, we wish to stand recorded as pre-

dicting that Scott will beat him badly in Pennsylvania as well as in the Union.

Gen. Houston will not go into the Convention so strong as we at one time supposed he would. Of all the Free States. he seems now to have a chance but for Connecticut, and only a chance for her. Of the Slave States, his own Texas alone has yet declared in his favor, and she has but four votes in the Convention. Tennessee, Louisiana and Arkansas, which, from various considerations of proximity or past history, might have been expected to sympathize with Texas in this matter, give no sign of devotion to Houston. He can hardly have thirty votes in Convention on the first ballot, and can only be nominated by one of those fortuitous impulses which defy all calculation.

As to Gen. BUTLER, it is not now probable that he will have many votes on the first ballot. No State but Kentucky has yet declared for him, and she rather faintly. The Bentonian delegation from Missouri will doubtless be favorable to his nomination; but it will be counterbalanced by an Anti-Benton Delegation, which may alone be admitted, and which at all events will not be excluded; so that all the former can do for Butler will amount to little. Gen. Butler has a chance in the final struggle, presuming that Gov. Marcy shall meantime be dropped, but his prospect is not a flatter-

Unless, then, some new element shall be foisted into the Baltimore caldron, we anticipate that the main struggle will probably be between the friends of Gen. Cass and Judge Douglas respectively. Gen. Cass will go into the Convention with a decided plurality of the votes, but not enough to nominate him under the Two-Third Rule which has become a part of the Baltimore Platform. In fact, he will be in a position very similar to that of Mr. Van Buren in the Convention of 1844, only with a weaker force at his back. He will have against him the general understanding of the young and ambitious that he is the candidate of the 'Old Hunkers'-those who enjoyed the good things when the party was formerly in power, and mean to get another lick at them if possible. This feeling, though unavowed, has twice strongly contributed to defeat Mr. Clay before National Conventions, and we think will now finish Gen. Cass. And besides, every delegate who votes against Gen. Cass at the outset, will feel that he is to be regarded as a rebel for so doing in case the General ultimately receives the nomination, and that, while smiles, and bows, and gracious words, will be abundantly accorded him, he will stand but a poor chance for 'the Spoils.' Hence we apprehend that Gen. Cass's vote will not much increase after the first ballot, while that of the Liede Clane will do so. Whether the latter will or will not be nominated, we do not predict; but his chance seems now equal to that of any rival, though he will only have some fifty or sixty votes on the first ballot.

Gen. Cass has undoubtedly strengthened himself of late, through nearly all the Free States, by his relatively manful course on questions of International policy. Should strong candidate at Baltimore, and, if nom- old and beaten candidate, opposed by a young and fresh one, are so decided that Dowell, very little had been said in this we believe him destined to be set aside. connection; yet we had for some time re- Let Time test the soundness of this con-

> Rev. WILLIAM WARE, formerly pastor of the First Unitarian Church in this City. died on the 19th inst. at Cambridge, Mass. in the fifty-fifth year of his age. Mr. Ware had attained a distinguished reputation as a chaste and elegant imaginative writer several years since but of late, his health had been so much impaired as, with a few brilliant exceptions, to suspend the exercise of his pen. His "Zenobia," "Probus," and "Julian," which were received with universal favor, at the time of their appearance, are admirable specimens of the classical novel, breathing the genuine spirit of antiquity, and remarkable for their glowing and picturesque descriptions. During the last season, his lectures on the "European Capitals" were listened to with entire satisfaction by various audiences, and have since been collected in a volume, which is by no means unworthy of his early fame. Mr. Ware had the taste and the eye of an artist. Beautiful images formed the spontaneous dress of his thoughts. He loved to embody his knowledge in external representations, instead of entrusting it to the cold and abstract processes of reflection. Hence his delineations of ancient and foreign scenery and manners have an air of reality, which reminds one of the narrative of a spectator on the spot. His mind was eminently truthful,-truthful in conception, in association, and in expression. Indeed, this quality was at the basis of his whole char acter. No man was ever more free from pretense, or had less patience with it in others. His intellectual uprightness tinctured his style, his speech, and his manners, without rendering him formal or severe, or impair ing the genial exercise of his fine social nature. He was thus formed to obtain both re. spect and love. It is hard to say which of these sentiments predominated toward him in the cir cle of his deeply attached acquaintance. His sterling intellect always challenged esteem, while with no approach to softness or effeminacy in his composition, he was one of the few men who never fail to win affection. Lofty in his tone of mind, yet modest in his bearing,-wholehearted in his friendships,-the soul of honor in his feelings,-a model of refined and graceful manhood,-he has left the unfading memory of his rare accomplishments and eminent virtues in

FROM RIO JANEIRO.-We have later dates from Rio, reaching to Jan. 4. The news is not important. The supply of Coffee is small. British and American goods have declined.

EARTHQUAKE .- The Hartford and Cecil County, Md, papers all mention the occurrence of a slight shock of an earthquake in their vicinities on Monday morning of last week. It was accompanied by considerable subterranean noise, and at first was supposed to have arisen from explosion of the powder mills at Wilmington.

THE LATEST NEWS. By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Bed

Exciting Capture of Two Anti-Renters. ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 23, 1852. On Sunday night, about So'clock, a posse of 21 policemen left this city for Berne, among the Hilderberg Mountains, with warrants against certain parties charged with felony, in resisting the execu. tion of the law, and tarring and feathering E. M. Fish on the 23d April last. The police were armed to the teeth, and were instructed to arrest the ac. cused at all hazards. They arrived at the residence of the principal persons, named Turner, about 4 c'clock this morning, and, surrounding the house, de manded an entrance. This sudden surprise was to. tally unexpected, and a refusal to comply with the demand followed. After waiting half an hour, the police broke in the door, and after a thorough search found the two Turners secreted in the garret, when they were arrested, handcuffed, and it being day break, and the horns being sounded, thereby warn ing others of danger, the police started for Albany For 18 miles the Anti-Rent Indian signals were heard, and a large force followed after the posse for several miles, when suddenly it was discovered a tarricade had been erected across the road, of tarricate had been erected across the road, of sleighs, wagons, &c., and a demand for the delivery up of the prisoners was made. The answerreturned was, to take them at their peril; each policemen drawing a loaded revolver, as evidence of what might be expected. The Anti-Renters not liking this sort of argument, dispersed after swearing vengeance against the officers. The barricade was removed, and at haif-past 3 o'clock this afternoon the police arrived in this city with their prisoners, who are now in jail.

Suicide-Hon A. Stephens' Address before the

Mary'and Institute.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 23, 1852.

B. F. Gould, a printer, committed suicide to day blowing out his trains with a pistol.

The Maryland Institute is densely thronged tonight to hear the Address of Hon. A Stephens.

The Southern Mail-Late from Texas, Mex-

The Seuthern Mail—Late from Texas, Mexico, &c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 23, 1852.

The Southern mail is through from New-Orleans.
The papers contain Galveston dates to the 10th inst., received by the steamer Meteor at New-Orleans.

The bill to confirm the action of the Auditor relative to the State debt which had been vetoed by the Governor, has passed both Houses of the Legislature, by the majority required by the Constitution to public a veto.

to nullify a veto.

Indian marauding expeditons still continued.

Specimens of gold had been found on the Gila

River.

Dates from the City of Mexico to the 31st altime had been received at New-Orleans. All the disturbances in the Provinces were suppressed.

Robberies of the most alarming character, and extensive Indian depredations were occurring.

The Chamber of Deputies had adopted a resolution calling upon Government for information in relation to inter-oceanic communication across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Nominations for Mayor of Buffale.

The Democratic City Convention met to-day and nominated William Williams, of the firm of White & Williams, of White's Bank of Buffalo, for Mayor.

The Whigs have nominated Hiram Barton for the

Funeral of Judge Heath-Washington's Birth-

day Celebration in Baltimere.

Baltimora, Monday, February 23, 1852.

The funeral of Judge Heath took place this afternoon. An immense concourse of people attended.

Hon. Alex. Stephens has arrived here with other eminent speakers to address the Maryland Institute to-night, in celebration of Washington's Birthday.

Boston, Monday, Feb. 23, 1852.

A Telegraphic dispatch from New Bedford says that the cargo of the ship Shanunga, (ashere at Nantucket) has all been got out and the steam pump keeps her free of water. An attempt will now be made to get her off.

The \$20,000 Robbery from the Bark Missouri. Boston, Monday, Feb. 23, 1852.

The state of the bark Missouri-one a brother of Capt. Dixon of the Missouri, and the other a boatman named Dunham, of Holmes' Hole, who was paid \$400 to hurry Pitman across to Falmouth on the night of the 20th inst.

Arrests for Kidnapping - Mobile and Ohio

Arrests for Kidnapping — Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Richmond, Monday, Feb. 23, 1852.

James Gailagher has been convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary at Richmond, Georgia, on a charge of kidnapping, for the term of six years.

D. H. Blake has been arrested at Wilmington for kidnapping a slave from Augusta.

The citizens of Mobile have voted in favor of laying a tax to aid the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

## NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE .... ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 23, 1852. Mr. VANDERBILT reported a bill for the relief of Columbia College. Mr. BEEKMAN offered a resolution direct-

ing the Committee appointed in relation to the affairs of Union College to report.

Mr. Babcock repetted in favor of print-ing 1,250 copies of the repet of the Commissioners of Emigration. Agreed to. Mr. Babcock called up his resolution for amending the joint rules of the two Houses, so that the Yeas and Nays shall be called on all resolutions

ordering more than 1 000 extra copies, and appointing a Select Committee to sit during the recess, and that when extra copies are ordered by either House, the fact shall be communicated by message to the After some remarks by Messrs. Cooley

nd Pierce, Mr. Morgan said that as this subject had occupied much of the time of the Senate, ne moved to lay the resolution upon the table until the Senate was full. Carried—Ayes, 12; Noes, 9.

Mr. TABER offered a resolution giving the Select Committee to investigate railroad accidents, power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Pierce, from the Committee on

THIRD READING OF BILLS. An act to authorize the town of Shelter Island to hold a special town meeting for the elec-tion of Justices of the Peace. Passed.

An act in relation to indictments for libe's and the trials. [Makes it necessary that the trial shall be held in the County where the libel is purjished.] Passed. GENERAL ORDERS.

The Senate went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Snow in the Chair, on the following

An act for the relief of David Rogers. The Committee reported progress on the bill, after adopting an amendment to meet the objectors of the Canal Board. Mr. Babcock, by consent, introduced a

resolution requesting our Senators and Representa-tives to use their exertions to procure an appropria-tion for a ship canal around the Fails of the Sault Ste Marie. Laid over. On metion of Mr. BEERMAN, his bill in

relation to excise was taken from the Select Committee and referred to the Committee of the Whole. On motion of Mr. Preace, the bill to repeal the law in relation to births, marriages, &c., The Senate went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cooley in the chair, on the bill to confirm the organization of the Buffalo and State Line Rail-

Also, an Act to facilitate the collection of debts against corporations. The bills were reported to the Senate.

and the reports agreed to Mr. WILLIAMS, that the report of the Commissioners for draining the Cayuga marshes be referred to the Senators from the 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d,

24th and 25th Districts. Agreed to. The same Committee, Mr. VANDERBILT in the Chair, considered the bill vesting jurisdiction in the United States, over certain land in Gardiner's Island.

The bill was reported to the House. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY

Hon. SMITE STILLWELL, of St. Law-rence, in the absence of the Speaker, took the chair. No quorum appearing, on motion of Mr. Walsh, the House adjourned until to-morrow morn-The steamship Florida arrived early

this morning in 62 hours from Savannah. We are

indebted for papers to The Republican and Georgian.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY. Celebration of Washington's Birth-Day, by the Order of United Americans.

The One Hundred and Twentieth Anniversary of the Birth-Day of the Father of his Country was celebrated yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan Hall, by the Order of United Americans. Long before the time appointed for the arrival of the several Chapters, the gallery and side seats on the floor of the Hall were thronged by a brilliant and beautiful array of Ladies, and Children. The interior of the building was tastefully decorated with Drapery. Over the stage were hung four flags, one of which belonged to the Washington Association. In front of the stage, was a Painting of the Declaration of Independence and below that a Portrait of General Washington. As soon as the members commenced to take their seats in the amphitheater, a number of boys dressed in the regalia of the Continentals, and bearing small banners with the names of the original Thirteen States, appeared on the stage, and took up their position in front. Besides these, four little girls, splendidly attired, represented the figures of Liberty, Justice, Plenty and Mercy. Altogether, the appearance presented was highly interesting, and the utmost enthu-

Brother George Waters. Letters were read by the President (W. B. Weiss) from Daniel P. Hart, M. C., and Wyll's Blackstone, Esq., member of Assembly, regretting their absence from the commemoration, and sympathizing with the objects of the Order, as they recognized in it not a body antagonistic to foreigners, but opposed to kings and kingeraft, foreign manners and despotic principles. The reading of each was accompanied by loud

siasm was manifested by the densely crowded audi-

ence. The exercises commenced with the performs

ance of Washington's March by Willis's Bugle Bras

Band, after which prayer was affered up by Rev.

applause.

Hail Columbia was then given in capital style by the Quartette Association, the chorus being sustained by the voices of the audience. The Band then play.

ed Hail to the Chief.

Hon. W. W. Campbell, of Alpha Chapter No I, was then introduced to the assembly, and proceeded to deliver the oration. He said: My fel-low-citizens, brothers of the Order of United Americans, I greet you with a brother's greeting. On this anniversary we have all turned aside from our customary labor to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of him to whom, more than to any other individual, under the Providence of God, our Republic-the great Republic of modern times-owes its existence and its prosperity. To all those who gather here to-day with us to worship around the common altar of our country, to all who feel within their bosoms the patriotism of American hearts, I, in the name of the Order of United Americans, and as their representative on this occasiongive a certial welcome. One hundred and twenty years have elapsed since George Washington was born-years fruitful in great events-years in which more revolutions in Government have been effected and Imere improvements in arts and sciences made, than in any similar period since the world began The year 1732 may be considered by all Americans as a memorable one. In that year the charter for the last of the old Thirteen Colonies was grantedthe charter for the Colony of Georgia. Its planting originated in motives honorable to our nature During 125 years previous, the planting of colonies had been going forward, commencing with Virginia-At that time the whole population of Virgenia did not exceed sixty thousand ; that of New-York was about the same. South Carolina had about twelve thousand, while the population of the whole Thirteen States probably did not exceed half a millionless than the present population of our own noble city. But the charter for the last Coleny had been granted, and in that year George Washington was born. This was the first act in the great drama of American history, and the curtain fell, to rise on a new and stirring scene. The speaker then alluded to the various events of that period. The war known in America as the French war, engaged several of the Colonies, and the strongest fort in North America capitulated to a handful of New-England soldiers, entirely undisciplined. In this war George Washington, on account of his youth, did not take a part. He next quoted from Bancroft's History an account of the carly days of the future hero of his country, in which he disciplined his physical and mental constitution for the severe tasks he afterward had to perform. But God had selected him, he said, to give an impetuate future progress instead of choosing a scion from the house of Hapsburg, or the courtiers at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, which had about that time been concluded. After that war the flag of France went down, and from the shores of the frozen North to the Gulf ef Florida the meteor flag of England floated and the curtain dropped on the second act of the drama of our history. The Revolution followed. The Declaration of Independence was formed. Success Gowned our efforts. The Stars and Stripes uprose above the Cross of St. George, and we were acknowledged as a nation on the earth. But it was not until the great Constitution of our country was perfected, when the curtain rose upon the third act of the drama. It was at a great price that our life as a nation commenced, that our fathers purchased their City. But the charter for the last Colony had been

the drama. It was at a great price that our life as a nation commenced, that our fathers purchased their freedom—but they had been educated with a love of liberty long before the war of the Revolution broke out. Every hamlet and every town had its organization, and at the very commencement form was given to an independent nation.

(At this period the Veterans of the Wars of 1812. (At this period the Veterans of the Wars of 1812. 14 and 115 entered the Hall and were greeted with three cheers. They took up their position on the stage, their Commander, Colonel Haight, sitting on

the right hand side of the rostrum 1

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The speaker, as soon as order was restored, continued his address, and alluded to the defeat of Braddeck by the Indians, in which engagement Washington was an officer and covered the recreat. He then referred to the condition of society in the country at that period, their religious education, their trianing in the art of war, in the different campaigns against the French and Indians, and all those causes which erabled them to put forth all their energies in the reven years' struggle for Independence. The institutions under which we live, lay further back than the Revolution, but it received its vitality by that event. The revolutionary movements of the last century in Europe could not be sustained, because the people were not prepared, and from the time of the Exodus out of Egypt, when the Israelites in their trials longed for the forraken flesh-pots, down to the present, there has existed no nation that, like ours, could preserve their freedom. The speaker here alluded to the late revolution in France, and the vote of seven millions of Frenchman for Louis Napoleon as an evidence that she was not fitted for a Republican Government. She is a nation of property-holders, where the mass of the people, so calculated to be swayed like a pendulum, own nothing, and are entirely ignorant of the rights and duties of a good government. He next contrasted the workings of our policy as exhibiting a model for future nations to imitate, and after this digression, returned to the subject of Washington's history, and gave the summary so elequently drawn up by John Quincy Adans, which was repeatedly interrupted by loud appianse. He then reviewed the Farewell Address of Washington, which he considered a precious occument for the future regulation of the country, in which are traced in a clear and manly outline the duties and responsibilities of a native American citiof Washington, which he considered a precious cocument for the future regulation of the country, in which are traced in a clear and manly outline the duties and responsibilities of a native American citizen—the necessity of preserving the Union of these States, and a harmonious intercourse among all nations, and which on reading now seems so applicable to the present times. As the poet says, "He is a freeman whom the truth makes free." He who cherishes the faith made manifes: in that revelation, which the Creator has given to the creature; he who takes for his standard the lofty morality which it teaches, cannot fail to be a good citizen. Let this great truth be written on the minds of the people. Promote, then, as an act of primary importance, institutions for the advancement of knowledge; for said he, in proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlighted. In some of the early measures of his administration he recommended the establishment of a National University, where the youth of the country might be educated to become statesmen, as well as a Mattery Collers, such as West Point. The reader tration he recommended the establishment of a National University, where the youth of the country might be educated to become statesmen, as well as a Minitary College, such as West Point. The speaker dwelt at some length on the necessity of education, the duties of citizer ship, bound to see that the Republic suffers no harm, and other features of the Fare well Address. In allusion to the subject of aiding other nations siruggling for liberty, he said that it is natural that all freemen should wish to aid them, but we should remember that we are the trustees of a precious trust—the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, which we should not peril. Our example has done much. Our career has been most prosperour. We have shown to the world what freemen and a free government can do. We have setablished our home upon the land and upon the sea. On every ocean our ships are found carrying to every port our principles and our commerce. But he had sometimes thought that we might apply to a nation what the late William Wirt addressed to young men on decision of character, when he said: "He would not have them like a gentle stream, which is turned away by every obstacle, nor would be have them like a mountain torrent, which rushes downward with uncontrollable fury, and after having exhausted itself, leaves only a dusty channel behind, but he would like them as an ocean which daily pursues its onward course, and purifies

itself by its own motion." So our minds should never be turned from the path of out by by any temporary inconvenience, nor like the monatain torreal rush unpetuously for ward in the crusade of liberty. "May he love his country as I do mine," was the remark of Kossuth, on blessing a little child. New weeks ago, that had been introduced to him a "a mamesake. The great Hungarian leafer struck the tenderest chores of sympathy when he spoke of his poor down-trodden fatherland. We who have a fatherland, giorious and free and blessed by the memories of those who have given to us our inbertiance, should love it. And now, he continued, will you follow the advice of him the anniversary of whore birth we this day celebrate! [Loud applants.] Of him who was first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. (Renewed cheering.] Will you seek to promise the spread of religion and good morals! Will you advance the cause of education among the youth of our country and of political education among the people! Will you cherish and love yourselves, and teach your children to love the institutions of our country and our native fatherland! Then you will discharge your duties as good citizens. Then posterity shall also bless your memory, and carry it down to your children and your children's children when keeping this anniversary.

The lecturer concluded his address amid loud applause, in which the whole audience rose as one man, to give effect to the acclamation. The President then introduced to those present; a venerable old man, nearly one hundred years old, named Henry Gibson, one, if not the only remaining relie of the Revolutionary War, now left on earth to witness the signitic growth of the land they battled for in the sping time of their existence. It is contemplated to raise a benefit for him among the brethren of the Order of U.A., so that the remainder of his life may be smoothed in its passage to eternity, by the sympathy and material and of his young fellow countrymen. The Star Spangled Banner was t

## Military Parade. The streets yesterday were anything but

inviting, and no great display in the military line was

looked for. Still there was a good show. At suarise, the national and city standards were displayed from the City Hall and other public buildings, as well a from the Fort on Governor's Island, and the various military stations around the city. From an early hour, a large number of independent companies and societies, among which the Order of United Americans were conspicuous, from their great force, pa. raded through the principal thoroughfares, with flagflying. At 12 o'clock, national salutes were fred from the Battery and Hamilton square, by detachments from the First Division N. Y. State Militia, and about the same hour, the National Guards and Continentals were reviewed, in front of the Car Hall, by the Mayor, Gen. Sandford, Gen. Hall, and some of the members of the Common Council. The appearance presented by the military was very imposing, as each company filed in succession past the City Hall. The National Guard, which always has been considered one of our taest bodies of citizen soldiers, went through the various maneuvers | with the utmost precision and regalarity. One of the most interesting features of the occasion was the appearance of an old revolutionary soldier, one hundred and one years of age, named Henry Gibson. The old veteran was been at sea, of Irish parents, in the year 1751, who on their arrival at Boston, proceeded to New-Hampshire, where they settled, and where their son lived with them till the early part of the year 1775, when he en-listed into the regiment of Col. Henry Dearborn, for the term of five years. He took a part in all the services and actions in which that regiment was en gaged, until the summer of 1780, when his term of service expired. He then enlisted into a battalion of horse, from which he was soon after transferred to the Life Guards of the Commander-in-chief, Gen. Wash ington, with whom he continued until the end of the war, when he received his final discharge at Mount Vernon. He has been a resident of Orange Co. for more than fifty years, and has always borne the reputation of a brave soldier and an honest man. Mr. Gibson is at present in very poor circumstances his only means of living being a yearly pension of \$96, which he receives for his former services, and upon which some of his grandchildren, who are unable from bodily infirmity to provide for them-selves, are totally dependent. The gallant veteran, although very feeble, in consequence of his great age, is still able to walk, and for some years past has traveled a mile a day. Surely something should be done for this one of the few surviving veterans who risked their own lives and fortunes for the liberties which we now enjoy. The veteran was introduced in the morning to Mr. Webster, and was to be on the

stage at Nible's in the evening.

All the military parade was finished at an early hour, and everything passed off with excellent order The veterans of 1812 was strongly represented, and seemed fired with the old spirit as they marched briskly into the line at the tap of the drum.

The Fireworks in front of the City Hall-

For the last two days the workmen cagaged in the pyrotechnic establishment of Mr. Edge, ve been busy in r works placed in front of the City Hall vesterday In the early part of the day a transparency of Gen Washington, provided by Mr. Ackerman, of Nassau st , was placed in the balcony, which was 24 fee high by 16 in breadth. It was so arranged as to be illuminated in a second, a dark curtain being hung between the picture and the light, which dropped suddenly as soon as the gong was sounded. The windows of the building were also lit immediater, 170 men being provided for the occasion, who was ali stationed at their posts at the appointed time, (7) o'clock,) and, as if by magic, in a sudden ful the immense structure became illuminated. The effect was very fine. The main piece of the pyre technic display, in front of the building, was a figure of Liberty, seated, holding in one hand a spear, sur mounted by a cap. The side pieces were mostly composed of fancy work, such as scrolls, stars, wheels, &c., of various colors. On the top o the building were transparencies, bearing the names of various battles of the Revolution-"Brandywine," "Saratoga," "Monmouth" and "Yorktown"-while on each of the wings were others, representing "Bunker Hill," "Trenten," "Camden," "Ticonderoga," "White Plains" and "Lexington." The central transparency, over the portrait of Washington bore "Born Feb. 22, 1733," and all were lit up at the same time with the windows. Notwithstanding the unpleasant condition under foot, a large number of spectators were congregated in the open space before the portico of the Hall, and anxiously waited for the approaching display. A number of ladies were assembled in the Chambers of the Board of Aldermen and Board of Assistants, but their chance of getting a good sight was but small, as on such occasions, like travelen gazing on a mountain landscape, "'tis distance leads enchantment to the view." Underhill's Brass Band was ing attendance in the Governor's Room, to perform the duties of an orchestra, between the intervals of the different explosions, while outs considerable body of police were on hand to preserve order, and if possible, prevent accidents. The arrangements throughout all the departments were

well planned and executed. The first piece let off was a wheel, which, as it revolved, changed into different colors, and discharged a variety of jugglers' balls, blue, green, yellow and crimson. Next followed another wheel which changed into a star, the rays of which were composed of golden sparks. The side pieces were then ignited, and quickly communicated with the main one, the representation of the Goddess of Liberty, surrounded by a constellation of stars. The effect was very beautiful, but it lasted only a few minutes, and then, like a gorgeous vision, melted into air. At 84 o'clock the performances were over, and the mass of human beings wended their way to their respective homes, after standing about as bour up to their ankles in mud.

NORTH CAROLINA .- The Whig County Conventions of Cleveland, Wayne and Chatham recommend Mr. Fillmore for President. W. A. Grabam for Vice-President

-The Opposition in Sampson County recom mend William R. King (a native of Sampson,) for President, and Hon. Robert Strange of North Carolina for Vice-President. Strange was also named for the Vice-Presidency by the Oppost tion in Lenoir County along with James Buchanan for the Presidency.